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to Progress in China

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丁巳年三月廿一日

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1917

大正四年三月廿一日

10 CENTS

## U.S. HAS ASSURANCE RUSSIA WON'T YIELD TO OVERTURES FOR SEPARATE PEACE! Instead, Will Appeal to Austro-German Socialists to Also Establish Republics!

### STILL PUSHING ON, FRENCH NOW HOLD 17,000 PRISONERS

Ostel, Bray-en-Laonnaise,  
Vailly And Many More  
Villages Captured

### HUGE DEATHROLL

On Rallying, Germans Mown  
Down In Way Not Seen  
Since War Began

### RECALL NAPOLEON

Fight For Laon-Craonne  
Plateau which Cost Him  
Fifth Of Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, April 19.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: South of St. Quentin, after a very lively bombardment, the Germans attacked east of Gauchy. Their first attempt was stopped dead by our fire. A second and more violent attack resulted in fractions of the enemy penetrating our advanced trenches, but these were all killed or captured by our immediate counter-attack and our line was completely restored.

We vigorously continued our offensive at various points between Soissons and Auberive, despite persistent bad weather. The operations on the rear of our front of attack were brilliantly successful.

#### Capture Ostel

North of Chavonne, we captured the village of Ostel, drove back the enemy a kilometer northwards and captured Bray-en-Laonnaise, and all the ground eastwards, to the vicinity of Courtecon. Under the vigorous pressure of our infantry and the murderous fire of our artillery, the enemy fled in disorder, abandoning much material and depots of food.

A single French regiment took 200 prisoners belonging to seven different German regiments. We captured nineteen guns, including five howitzers.

South of Laffaux, our troops, covered by divisional cavalry, broke up the enemy and captured Nantou-en-Fosse. Finally, south of the Aisne, a spirited attack captured the bridgehead between Conde-sur-Aisne and Vailly and the whole of Vailly.

#### 1,200 Prisoners in One Batch

An important unit was surrendered in the Forest of Vimeux-Bols and laid down its arms, with the result that we captured 1,200 prisoners and 180 mitrailleuses.

At 4.30 this afternoon, the Germans made a furious counter-attack, with two divisions, between Juvin-court and the Aisne. Our barrages and machine-gun fire shattered the attack and inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy, who were nowhere able to approach our lines.

East of Courcy, the Russian Brigade crowned its successes by capturing a fortified work and taking some prisoners.

We took 24 heavy and field-guns in the whole of this region. Three 5-inchers, each captured with a thousand rounds, were immediately employed against the enemy.

#### Held Over 17,000 Now

We reduced several centers of resistance and captured strong points in the Champagne, where 20 guns, including eight of heavy caliber and 500 new prisoners were captured. The number of unwounded prisoners sent back since the opening of the battle on Monday exceeds 17,000. Up to the present, we have counted 75 guns captured.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:—There have been great reciprocal artillery actions, south and south-west of St. Quentin. We con-

### Princess Mary Takes Active Part in Relief Work



The above photograph shows Princess Mary, the daughter of King George, who is now the most popular member of the British royal household. She is busily engaged in Red Cross work while her brother, the Prince of Wales, is at the front doing active duty as a soldier.

### G.P. RAEBURN, SHANGHAI LAD, DIES OF WOUNDS

Young Second Lieutenant's Father Receives Cable From British War Office

The death of another and very popular Shanghai boy—Second-Lieutenant G. P. Raeburn—in the service of his country, is now to be recorded. His father, Mr. P. L. Raeburn, of the Chinese Customs, yesterday received the following cable from the Secretary of the British War Office:

"Deeply regret to inform you Second-Lieutenant G. P. Raeburn, East Lancashire Regt., died of wounds April 11. Army Council express their sympathy."

Only 20 years of age and born in Shanghai, the young officer who has given his life to his country was educated at the Shanghai Public School and at St. Xavier's College. On leaving school he joined the Works Department of the Chinese Customs and volunteered for active service in Russia which are at present preventing the working of the Provisional Government will cause anarchy in the country and demoralise the Russian army.

Both Houses Pass Bill Allowing Allies To Recruit Men in America

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, April 18.—The Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a Bill permitting the Allies to recruit their citizens in the United States for military service.

Arrangements are being made to send 500 American railway experts to re-organise Russian railways.

Paris, April 19.—A mission, which includes M. Viviani, the ex-Premier and present Minister of Justice and Marshal Joffre, is proceeding to America, to convey the greetings of the French Government on the entry of the United States into the war.

Alfonso's Ministers Hand in Resignations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, April 19.—The Cabinet has resigned. It is believed that the Liberals will remain in power.

To Consult America On Greek Situation

Country's Affairs Are Again In Acute State, Owing To Food Scarcity

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 19.—The Greek situation is again becoming acute, owing to food and a variety of other reasons.

In the House of Commons, today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Allied Governments are discussing the position of Greece, but any statement at present on the matter would be premature. The situation could be discussed at the forthcoming secret session.

Up to the present, the United States has not participated in the discussion, but he did not doubt that, as soon as arrangements have been concluded, the United States would be consulted on every matter in which its interests are concerned.

Four Relief Vessels With German Permits Sunk in Safety Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 18.—Four Belgian relief ships which were provided with safe-conduct by the German Government have been sunk recently, outside the danger-zone, near the Dutch coast. The French Government has requested the King of Spain to intervene at Berlin in the matter.

### The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 65.8 and the minimum 53.8, the figure for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.5 and 52.7.

### GERMANS PREPARE GREAT EXPEDITION FOR BALTIK COAST

Fleet Is Transferred From Kiel to Libau; Many Transports Ready

### GATHERING TROOPS

Propose Grand Operations With Intent to Menace Russians in Rear

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 19.—The military authorities learn from a good source that the Germans are concentrating important forces at their Baltic ports and are employing even the steam-boats used on the Rhine for transporting troops. The German fleet, after moving from Kiel to Dantzig, is now moored at Libau.

All these preparations seem to contemplate operations on a grand scale somewhere in the rear of the Russian northern front and intend to land troops at Revel, or possibly, even in the Gulf of Finland.

Peking, April 16.—The official communiqué from Petrograd, dated April 14, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: A series of deserters, Austrian officers and men, testify that the Germans and Austrians hope that the different organisations in Russia which are at present preventing the working of the Provisional Government will cause anarchy in the country and demoralise the Russian army.

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provisions commandeered and profiteering, concerning which there are very bitter complaints, would be prohibited.

#### Germany To Appeal To Neutrals

Tokio, April 19.—An American telegram reports:—In diplomatic circles in Norway views are expressed that Germany will soon present conditions of peace to the neutral Powers.

#### Vienna Prays for Peace

Tokio, April 19.—A Vienna telegram says:—The newspapers in Vienna report arrangements to conclude peace between Austria and Russia as agreed. The Churches in that City had prayer meetings, hoping for peace on April 15, when the Emperor and Cabinet Ministers attended.

#### PREPARE FOR A TRADE WAR, JAPANESE ADVICE

Ambassador in London Says It Is High Time Allies Took Protective Steps

#### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—The Japanese Ambassador and the Japanese delegates who took part in the Allied commercial conference at Rome were the guests at a luncheon in the House of Commons today.

The Japanese Ambassador dwelt on the possibility of a war of commerce after the war and said that it was high time for the Allies to take steps to protect themselves against such an eventuality. He said that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was stronger than ever and it was Japan's mission to maintain peace and preserve order in the Far East.

He congratulated Great Britain on her victories on the western front, which were the herald of greater things to come.

#### War Shows British Education Deficient

#### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, introducing the education estimates, which are £3,829,000 above those of last year, when they totalled £20,443,508, emphasised the necessity of removing the deficiencies in the educational system revealed by the war.

#### Mail Notices

##### MAILS CLOSE

###### For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru...Apr. 21  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 26  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakufu M. Apr. 27

###### For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 21  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 3  
For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. Hirano Maru May 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5  
The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

#### French Now Hold

#### 17,000 Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued to progress, northward of Vailly and Ostel, between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames. Our machine-guns stopped dead an attack made by the enemy in the region of Courtecon.

Yesterday evening, the Germans made a very violent attack against our posts on the Plateau of Veraucrue, farther east. They were mown down by our fire and their assaulting waves had to retire, with great losses, without reaching our lines. There was a lively artillery action, during the night, in the

#### Torpedo Catcher Designed to Frustrate Submarine Attack



**TORPEDO TRAP.**

Heavy wire net used to frustrate submarine torpedo attacks. The device consists of an arrangement of wire supported by a steel frame. When the head of the torpedo hits this the rear comes out of the water and the propeller spins harmlessly in the air.

sectors of Saigneul, Le Godat and La Pompele.

#### Successful Everywhere

We continued our successes at Moronvilliers and Massee, in the Champagne. Our attacks were everywhere successful. We captured High Mount and several heights to the east, including Hill 227, on the outskirts south of Moronvilliers. We captured two more German batteries.

Twelve new divisions of German troops have been identified on the Soissons-Aubérive front.

The battle in the Champagne widened on Tuesday, despite violent rain and snow-storms. The assault against the positions behind which the German attacks were under preparation, between Prunay and Aubérive, was made easier by our artillery posted on very strong positions.

The infantry action began about 5 o'clock in the morning and, two hours afterwards, General Petain learned of the capture of the first enemy positions. The French had reached Cornillet Hill and all the dominating heights overlooking Moronvilliers and Maury.

#### Record Slaughter

On the right wing, towards Aubérive, the action of the French was equally successful. Eye-witnesses state that there has been no such slaughter of Germans since the battle of Trouse-de-Charnes, at the beginning of the war.

Our advance averaged four kilometers in depth and, at certain points, reached six kilometers, despite the difficulties of this country, which is almost flat, but has numerous narrow, long, woody strips, where the Germans hold a line of isolated heights.

Immediately east of Vailly, on the spot where the German positions bordered the River Aisne, the French, along a front of seven kilometers, carried the first enemy position from Chavonne as far as Chivy, even pushing forward as far as their second line, at Bray-en-Laonnois.

#### British Improve Position

London, April 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—We improved our position slightly, southward of Monchy-le-Preux and made further progress eastward of Famouze and in the trenches south-eastward of Loos. We beat off a bombing attack, southward of Lens. The guns captured since the 9th total 228.

#### German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:—French army orders have been found which indicate the far-reaching objects of their attack on the 16th, which fall-

ed. The French only approximately attained their tactical aims, to say nothing of their strategic objects.

A French attack on the night of the 17th to 18th, near Bray, succeeded. Repeated attacks against our elevated front at Chemin-des-Dames, which attained special violence near Craonne, failed, with enormous losses. Near the Forest of La Ville-aux-Bois, our position became unsuitable and we established ourselves in a fortified line to the rear.

New fighting developed in the Champagne north-westward of Aubérive, which became very intense this morning, owing to the introduction of further forces. The Russian artillery-fire has become more active between the Pripyat and the Dniester.

Later.—Several French attacks along the Aisne-Marne Canal, the strongest being against Brimont, failed. Our counter-attack in the Champagne compensates for the gain made by the enemy north-westward of Aubérive.

#### Alternating Blows

The successes mentioned in the French official communiqué issued on Tuesday night were gained on the same front as the battle on the 16th. Thus, the French are continuing their tactics of alternating their blows.

On Tuesday, they smashed the salient south-west of Laon and, with the capture of Manteuil and Vally, secured a footing on the great Laon to Craonne Plateau, the capture of which cost Napoleon a fifth of his effectives in 1814. That the French today will attempt to storm the plateau by a frontal attack is not clear yet.

They may prefer a turning movement, between Berry-au-Bac and Rheims. The possession of Ville-aux-Bois will give elbow-room for communications to Berry-au-Bac, which is at an important junction of roads and canals.

#### Chavannes Dominated

The capture of Ostel shows that the French hold the 600-foot hill Cour-de-Soupir, which dominates Chavannes. It is worthy of note that it was near Soupir that Sir Douglas Haig forced the passage of the Aisne, in September, 1914.

The mention of Courcy shows that the Russians are pushing the encirclement of Brimont, mentioned yesterday morning.

Correspondents at British headquarters state that steady rain and a thick mist are robbing the British of

#### News Briefies

By special arrangement, Mr. A. Ramos, proprietor of the Victoria Theater, has bought the sole rights for China of the great film "Civilisation" and will exhibit it four nights more at the Victoria Theater, commencing on April 23.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. gives notice that, owing to delay in arrival of equipment, no new telephone connections can be made at present. Applicants will be posted in a book kept for the purpose.

The Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business April 30. On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by the bank's other branches, will be accepted both in Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full.

The name of the Central Stores, Ltd., has been changed to the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. The company will henceforth trade and be known by that name.

At a meeting of directors of the Sungai Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of fifty tael cents per share to be paid on and after May 14 to shareholders on record on that date.

As an expression of gratitude for the interest shown them by the popular former French ambassador, General M. E. Segur, member of the teaching staff and the students of the Tung Nih School have sent him a beautifully carved Chinese tablet with the characters "Wha Yoh Wha Tung" which means, "Chinese Children are benefited by your influence."

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held at the Society's lecture hall on the 26th instant, when a paper will be read by Mr. George Lanning on "The Kinship of the English and Chinese Languages, A Paper of Suggestions." The meeting will be open to the public.

Mr. W. Stark Toller, acting British Consul at Ningpo, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the s.s. Hsin Peking.

#### SUNGARI RE-OPENED

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Harbin, April 20.—Navigation on the Upper Sungari has begun and steamers for ports on the Amur are expecting to leave within ten days.

#### We will buy your KODAK

or sell you one in exchange

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#### HOUSES FOR SALE:

Tls. 23,000: Modern residence, corner house, situated in the French Concession. Seven Rooms. Tennis lawn.

Tls. 22,000: Newly-constructed residence. Modern plumbing, corner property. Seven Rooms. Tiled Kitchen and Baths.

Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

#### LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.

Cadillac



#### Cadillac Enclosed Cars

CADILLAC engineers have provided a mechanism of matchless performance. Cadillac coach builders have evolved body types of exquisite beauty.

No matter what your taste or your preference, it would be difficult for you to suggest to yourself a type or style of enclosed motor equipage which has not been anticipated in the Cadillac offerings.

#### PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

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AND NEW YORK.

## The 'Clean' Fighting Turk; Apt Pupil of Prussianism

A Spurious Claim Refuted--'Tough Fighter, But As Victor A Remorseless Bully,' Says An Authority

The writer of this article, (from The Times), who is a distinguished authority on Oriental affairs, has had exceptional experience of the ways of the Turk.

During the present war we have heard a good deal of the good nature of the Turks, yet they have pursued the most devilish policy that ever this war has seen. The Armenians have been massacred, assassinated, marched to death, starved, and exposed to ravages of disease, until perhaps 700,000 men, women, and children have met with untimely ends. In the Lebanon an artificial famine has swept away more than half the population, who died within sight of plenty; the Moslem Arabs of Syria have been robbed of their nobles families, bullied, crimped, and taxed to the last penny; the Jewish colonists have been impoverished, conscripted, and subjected to vile indignities. The British prisoners of war have perished by the roadside, of hunger and thirst. Some of those who survived are known to have been left to die of cold in unhealthy prisons, where they are denied garments, medicine, and the ordinary necessities of life.

Nevertheless the sportsmanship and chivalry of the Turks is a favorite theme of some writers. How is the paradox to be explained?

The plain fact is that the Turk as a ruler is a merciless oppressor; as a negotiator a cunning Bazaar; as a soldier a tough fighter; as a victor a remorseless bully—but when he feels he has met his match he is chivalrous when he is defeated he is a pathetic and distressed gentleman. And so he contrives that the Turk has never been in the wrong, no one has ever convicted a Turk of a mean or cruel act.

When he is beaten, or near beaten, he would have us believe that the Armenians were killed by wicked Kurds, that the Lebanon famine was a disaster which was beyond the power of man to avert, that the British prisoners died because they were delicate, that the war itself was the work of the Germans (curses on them), and so on. When his star is in the ascendant the tale is pitched in a different key. "The Armenians shall not talk of independence for 50 years," said Talat; "the English civilians shall be exposed to English shells," said Enver; "I will teach the Arabs who is master," said Djemal; "one sound Turk for every sick or wounded Englishman or Indian," said the victors of Kut, knowing that every sick Englishman and Indian must die if he were unexchanged. Thus we get a glimpse of the seamy side of Turkish mentality, which is made up of the craft of Byzantium, the ruthlessness of the nomad of the Steppe, the cold cruelty of the fanatic.

### The Young Turk and the Old

The Turk has strewn the earth with ruins and has made the prettiest nursery rhymes; he has shattered civilisations both Moslem and Christian; he has coined the most witty and delightful proverbs. He is a thoughtful and solicitous host, an easy going master, and a mild landlord, but he is a merciless mis-governor; a feckless squanderer, and as revengeful as a camel.

Hulagu devastated Irak and Syria and laid Bagdad in ruins; he destroyed some eight millions of peaceful people but he wept when he heard of his brother Mangi's death. Hulagu was a very typical Turk with a warm heart and great feeling.

Timur raged over Asia Minor and put civilisation back three centuries, but he was exceedingly kind to the people, who survived the passage of his armies. Timur was a true Turkish gentleman, and it is an historical libel to say that he imprisoned Bayezid in a cage; he treated Bayezid as well as Enver has treated General Townshend, and he exterminated the population of Asia Minor almost as thoroughly as the Turks have exterminated the Armenians.

The good old Turk with a rosary, a

melting eye, a long white beard, a compliment on his lips, a large turban on his reverend head, a small child nestled in the folds of his ample gown, is a picture which has bewitched many a heart. A philanthropic and gentle philosopher, you will find him contemplating vacuum in many a mosque and shrine in Asia Minor, and no one can deny that he is a good old Turk, charitable, benevolent, and kind; I have no doubt he would save Armenians from pursuit if they came his way, though he would not go a yard to find them; he would surreptitiously convey food to English prisoners just as he would share his last crust with a mangy street dog, for the pious must be kind even to unclean things; but his benevolence is individual and isolated; he is a sort of hermit crab dwelling in a rosy shell of personal philanthropy, he counts for nothing, nor would five million of him count for anything.

Take again the Young Turk with a German uniform, a German parade voice, and German technical education. He has been reared in a Stambul harem; when he was four years old his mama helped him first at table, and taught his elder sister to kiss his hand; his papa taught him that by blood alone could Christian subjects be governed, and that by diplomacy alone could the Christian Powers be set by the ears; his German professors taught him all there was to be known about mass suggestion, Welt-politik, and high explosives.

Breeding, environment, and education combine to produce a very complete foil to the passive philanthropist of the shrine. This young man is the embodiment of ruthless action and inflexible tyranny. His mother taught him that whatever he wanted was his; his father taught him to hold whatever he got; and his German schoolmaster taught him what he believes to be the universal method of getting what he wants. Moreover, the German professor reenoculated him with some of the destructive virus of his plundering Turanian ancestors. Yen-Turan is the latest creed.

### The Creed of Young Turkey

"Its doctrine is simple. The Turks in ancient times devastated and conquered with complete success, Attila, Ghengiz, Hulagu, Mangi, and Timur were never beaten; but for the last 200 years the Turks have constantly been beaten. Why is this? The primitive Turks were pure barbarians, but unfortunately the Turks of today have imbibed some of the vices of the peoples they have conquered—philosophy from Persia; poetry, literature, and religion from the Arabs; some tincture of the arts from the Greeks. These are blots and blemishes on the rude purity and simplicity of the Turanian race, who only knew destruction as their motto. True, the degenerate Turks of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries did not produce much, but at least, in moments of forgetfulness, they allowed others to produce; Christians built their mosques and palaces, Persians made it possible for Turks to express, if not understand, abstract ideas, Arabs influenced Turks with the thought of a Creator who was something more than a tribal munbo-jumbo.

The German professor has taught our Young Turk to purge this perilous stuff from his heart and brain and tongue. The creed of Yen-Turan is back to the forest, back to the tent, back to the paleolithic state of mind; it is the talon of the Turanian stock which runs through that maze of cross-bred Celts, Sumerians, Hellenes, Iranians, Semites, and Caucasians which we call the Turkish people, that Yen-Turan is a living thing which finds a responsive echo in the Turkey of today.

The old Turk with a turban is the negative, the young Turk with a Mauser pistol is the positive; and, contrary to all rules of philosophy, it is the evil principle which is positive, and the good, for what it is worth, which is negative.

The violent Young Turk reactionary

## Price Too High in Paris, Mrs. Clews Cables to N. Y. for Barrel of Sugar



MRS. HENRY CLEWS JR.

Old "High Cost of Living" seems to be strongly present everywhere. Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., formerly Mrs. Robert Gooley, now living in Paris, has cabled to the United States to have a barrel of sugar shipped her at once. Sugar in Paris is as expensive as onions or potatoes in New York. Also only a limited quantity is allowed to civilians. Mrs. Clews paid \$24 for a barrel at the factory. The cost of shipping, packing, cabling and f-boat insurance will bring the cost to more than double that figure. At that, Mrs. Clews is getting it cheap compared to Paris prices.

is the controlling power, the old Turk quietist has about as much influence on actual events as a decaying monument of a forgotten age. The young Turk who snubbed his mother, pulled his sister's hair, kicked the Armenian porter, cringed before his father, gobbled up the dogmas of the German professor, mastered the formulae of the Prussian military instructor, and resuscitated the dormant lusts of his savage ancestors in his heart, is the man who counts. The lumpish peasant conscripts of Anatolia are his tools. His dream is to reassess once more the pristine authority of the Turanian races, and to exterminate or Turanise everything within reach. The Arabs are to be robbed of tongue and leading; the Armenians are to be exterminated; Christianity is to be abolished in Turkey; Islam is to be overthrown and Shamanism and Fetishism revived; the British are to be kicked out of India and Egypt; and Russia is to be paralysed by a Turanian revival in Central Asia. Between the dream and its realisation nothing is to stand.

Turkish national solidarity is maintained within by a terrorist secret society, the knife, the bullet, the knife, and the massacre; on the battle front the Turkish peasantry is sacrificed without stint or hesitation; in Afghanistan, Persia, India, and Egypt the Young Turk has endeavored to cast his spells by fomenting sedition, espionage, assassination, and fanaticism; in Europe, where he has survived by intrigue and corruption through two long centuries, he does not yet despair of the efficacy of these weapons. In England the Young Turk still hopes to maintain a certain sentimental hold on public opinion, which interested politicians and romantic travellers have secured for him in the past. His spurious reputation as a clean fighter is glad enough to keep as a war asset. In defeat he knows the noble pose, just as in massacre he knows how to shuffle responsibility; when it is worth while

he can assume the airs of a good fellow. He will give a truce to bury the dead just as readily as he will set fire to an Armenian prison, and spare a bandage for a wounded English prisoner left behind in a retreat just as deliberately as he will stick a knife into a pregnant Christian woman. Any little act of kindness which costs nothing, will mitigate his difficulties, and further his war aims, he will perform with the same subconscious purpose as he will commit the vilest atrocities.

His success we must acknowledge, he has massacred, pillaged, outraged; for two years and a half he has broken every convention, maltreated our prisoners, killed our wounded, held our women hostages, but he remains the "clean fighting Turk."

The latter's answer was to snatch a dagger from his clothing. Knife attacked upon the upper breast and other parts of the body followed. Frau von Sahldern managed to escape from her bed and struggle with her assailant, but, wounded by the knife wounds, she fell to the floor. Her life was finished when the burglar strangled her to death. The tussle between the German wo-

## SLAYER OF GERMAN WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Japanese Killed Frau von Sahldern, Daughter of Teuton Marine Minister

### THEN HUSBAND ENDED LIFE

Lieutenant, Who Was Prisoner, Kept Promise Made To Wife at Marriage

The following details of the Sahldern tragedy in Japan, briefly reported by cable, are taken from the Japan Advertiser:

Tokio, April 12.—With the murderer safely locked behind prison bars, and his confession on file, the official ban has been lifted from the publication of news regarding the double tragedy at Fukuoka in which slaying of Frau Ima von Sahldern, daughter of Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, was followed by the suicide of her husband, Lieutenant Siegfried von Sahldern, who was interned as a prisoner of war.

Living with her son, 6 years old, in a luxurious villa near Fukuoka, in Kyushu, Frau von Sahldern, still in her thirties and termed attractive by those who knew her, was mysteriously murdered about 1 o'clock on the morning of February 25.

On March first, Lieutenant von Sahldern, despondent over the loss of his wife, ended his life by hanging himself in his room.

Last Sunday Tokuchi Tanaka, 26, a peddler of buns, was arrested while attending a moving picture show. Tanaka had pawned a ring stolen from the hand of the murdered German woman. This led to his capture. He is a native of Saga prefecture and has a criminal record. His motive was robbery.

### Handled Money for Germans

That she might be near her husband, captured at Tsingtau, Frau von Sahldern came to Japan and took up residence in a villa owned by Mr. Ichizo Fukano, former governor of Fukuoka. By the confession of Tanaka and information supplied by the police, details of her murder have been made public. The German woman handled funds supplied for the prisoners and their families at Fukuoka.

When Tanaka broke into her home on the morning of February 25, he entered her room and began to search for valuables.

"Who are you?" frightenedly exclaimed Frau von Sahldern, suddenly awakened by the noise the prowler made.

The latter's answer was to snatch a dagger from his clothing. Knife attacked upon the upper breast and other parts of the body followed. Frau von Sahldern managed to escape from her bed and struggle with her assailant, but, wounded by the knife wounds, she fell to the floor. Her life was finished when the burglar strangled her to death.

The tussle between the German wo-

man and the Japanese burglar did not awake her son, sleeping in another room, nor did it arouse the servants. Not until morning was the crime discovered and reported to the police. On the day when the tragedy occurred Frau von Sahldern had planned to go to Kurume on business. In her handbag she had placed 200 yen, drawn from the bank the previous day. The money, however, was not found by the robber.

The funeral was held two days later, attended by Germans and Japanese.

### Suicide Was Part of Pact

Being a war prisoner and unable to see his son, the saddening effect of his wife's murder quickly grew on the young German lieutenant, who had been adjutant to Captain Waldeck, former governor of Tsingtau. He remained in his room every day, refusing food. On March 1 he hanged himself by means of electric light braid.

But there was another reason than despondency for von Sahldern ending his life. It was part of a pact with his wife.

In one of four letters which he left, he explained that he had killed himself in fulfillment of an agreement with his wife in which each had de-

clared, at the time of their marriage, that when one died, the other would commit suicide. This letter, addressed to his father-in-law, Admiral von Capelle, also contained expressions of thanks for the courtesies shown him extended by the Japanese authorities.

The note, written in Japanese, was addressed to his son, Ichizo Fukano, and his two sons, Ichizo Fukano and one in Germany 10 years old, regarding the disposition of his fortune.

He also expressed regret that they were not old enough to have helped fight the battles of the Fatherland.

The son at Fukuoka has been adopted by a German missionary at Tomihiwa-cho, Koishikawa, in Tokio.

### SAIL TO FIGHT FOR U.S.

Hawaiian and Armenian Leave Japan To Volunteer in America

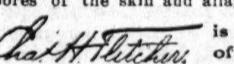
Tokio, April 15.—To volunteer for service in the American Army a Hawaiian and an American sailed from Yokohama on the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Mexico Maru yesterday afternoon, bound for Tacoma. The Hawaiian, M. Cruz, has been studying dentistry in Tokio. His friend the Armenian, whose name is Estafan, has also been living in Tokio.

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## N.Y.K. WILL PLACE FIVE MORE SHIPS ON PACIFIC

Service Between Kobe And Seattle Is Expected to Relieve Great Freight Congestion

Tokio, April 15.—With five newly chartered vessels which will soon be put into commission, in addition to seven others already running on its regular line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will soon start a service which is calculated to relieve the great freight congestion on both sides of the Pacific. Naturally, it will be welcomed by both foreign and Japanese merchants. Announcement of the above plan was made by N.Y.K. officials yesterday.

The company has long been operating a line with seven ships between Seattle and Hongkong and touching at Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai. After frequent applications by local merchants who sought more cargo space, the N.Y.K. decided to divide its line. Thus part of the trans-Pacific service will be between Kobe and Seattle, calling only at Yokohama, and placing a considerable amount of cargo space for the exclusive use of shippers in Kobe and Yokohama.

More than 80,000 tons of goods, valued at approximately 10,000,000 yen in Kobe and Yokohama awaiting shipment to America. All the newly chartered vessels are cargo ships. How long the N.Y.K. will continue to run these extra vessels is not known.

## Lvoff, Russia's New Premier, Is The Nation's Strongest Leader

By Montgomery Schuyler in The New York Times

From any point of view the happenings in Russia must be accepted as of the greatest possible blessing to the cause of the Allies. Such sweeping changes as the abdication of the Emperor, the wholesale imprisonment of the Cabinet Ministers, and the proclamation of the Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Emperor and the favorite son of the Emperor Dowager, promise the elimination of pro-German influences in Russia.

The real power remains in the best hands it could possibly be in, namely, those of Prince Lvoff, the new President of the Council of Ministers. He is the most popular man in Russia, head and chief of the combined Urban and Rural Zemstvo Committees, organiser and feeder in chief of the Russian armies in the field, the man whom all students of Russian affairs have expected to see made head of any provisional Government or President or Prime Minister, or by whatever title the real head of the new Government may have received. He is a Russian of the Russians, a Slav in fact as well as in name, and is perhaps the only man alive who has the entire confidence of the Russian people both high and low.

While it is of course idle at the moment to prophecy as to the future developments of one of the most remarkable uprisings of modern times, it may not be amiss to point out that the period of transition will be much shorter and easier than any one who has not been following Russian affairs closely could believe. It should be kept in mind that almost at the beginning of the war the supply and commissariat departments of the army and navy broke down with great promptness; the first time any unusual strain was made upon them for supplying the needs of the mobilised millions of troops.

Rail transportation, at no time of the best in Russia, began slowly to grow worse and worse, until finally, the only way in which supplies could be brought to Petrograd and Moscow from other places in quantities sufficient to feed the populations of those cities was by suspending for weeks at a time the passenger traffic and turning the lines entirely over to the freight trains.

There has never been any scarcity of food in Russia. The cessation of exports owing to the closing of her export shipping through the Black Sea, on the Danube, and through the Baltic, left in the country millions of bushels of grain, which ordinarily would have gone to Germany and the rest of Europe. This added to a succession of good harvests in nearly all the more important crops, has given the country plenty of food stuffs. The problem has been how to get them from the places where they were grown to the places where they were to be eaten.

Another reason of some of the shortage in certain places has been the lack of common sense on the part of some of the local military authorities. In war time the mil-

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



in the last year that it has been able to bring about the retirement and in at least one important instance, the imprisonment of officials who were believed to be derelict in their duty or who were acting against the will of the representatives of the people. In the United States such power would be considered very moderate indeed, but when it is remembered that only within the last few years have the people had any voice whatever in the management of their own affairs, it must be admitted that the advance has been enormous and most significant.

The present "revolution," if the news of today and of the last few days should turn out to be true, has one important difference from the co-called revolution after the Russo-Japanese war. Then the attempts to change things were accompanied by severe repression, and the troops were called out frequently and put down all gatherings not allowed by the Government with an iron hand and without feeling any sympathy for the common people.

As one result of the great war in Russia, the different classes of the nation have become united as never before, and at the present writing Russia has what she has never had before, a citizen army, freed in every great measure from the aristocratic character it formerly had. The great measure from the aristocratic this war, and especially the demand for officers, has made necessary the appointment of thousands of men of six weeks or more by rail, occasioned a hopeless paralysis of the railway systems and, incidentally, furnished a good example, if any were needed, of the futility of Government ownership of railroads.

In order to remedy the deficiency of the regularly constituted authorities in the questions of supply and provisioning, the local committees of the unions of cities and the rural unions, which had been organised at the time of the Russo-Japanese war and had existed intermittently ever since, were enlarged and newly organised by volunteer effort, all classes of the people working together for the common good.

Co-operation is so general and so inherently rooted in the Russian mind that results which would be impossible of attainment in this country were brought about with a minimum of disorder and waste of time. Gradually these organisations, under the leadership of Prince Lvoff, which were at first frowned on and later enthusiastically welcomed by the military and other authorities, began to make their influence felt not only in the actual supply of necessities, but more and more liberally reacted upon the elected representatives of the people in the Imperial Duma.

The Emperor was known throughout Russia to be a Good Russian and one who desired the complete victory of the Russians. But there has been a deep feeling that ultimate victory could only be satisfactorily brought about if the influences surrounding the Emperor and constitut-

ing the Government which, rightly or wrongly, were universally thought to be strongly tinged by German influence and intrigue, were once for all changed.

I have frequently noticed the great difference between the atmosphere of Petrograd, for example, and the different headquarters on the front. Whereas there often was in the capital a feeling of uncertainty and doubt, a fear of German influence and gold, at the front I have never found a single officer who did not firmly and sincerely believe in the final victory of the Allies or who believed that Russia would ever make a separate peace.

This latter delusion is one of those ideals which Germany has been hugging to her breast almost ever since the commencement of the war. It belongs, however, in the category of Mexican and Japanese alliances, the "revolution" among our own negroes, the disloyalty of all of the British colonies and of India, and the other fantasies which Germany counted on at the beginning of the war, and which one by one have been falling quietly away from that dim region where German diplomacy has its being, and where, in the words of the Cockney Tommy, a lie is a "Hun-truth."

The Allies should have great patience with Russia. More than any other country in the Entente, she has been constantly beset by treason from within and from without, and her steadfastness and her evident determination to carry out the titanic task set for her, namely

to guard the enormous stretch of territory known as the "eastern front," and including lines extending from the Baltic Sea to Hamadan, in Persia, entitle her to gratitude.

Russia's contribution to the allied cause has been great. As one of the Russian Generals at the front remarked:

"We must kill two million Germans before we finish this war, and if the pro-German Russians in Petrograd want to be counted among that number, we real Russians have no objection whatever."

In a clumsy, lumbering fashion it is true, but with steadfast determination, Russia has gone on fighting her foes within and without her boundaries, and the present news gives Germany no cause for rejoicing. It means that the war will be prosecuted with even greater firmness and determination than heretofore.

### GERMANS TO QUIT BRUSSELS

Brand Whitlock Says That Belief Prevails—Retire to Meuse

London, April 13.—A despatch from Paris quotes Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, as saying that the belief prevails in Belgium that the Germans plan to abandon Brussels, but will carry out a thorough campaign of destruction and plotting before evacuating the city. After this move it is predicted that the Germans will retire as far as the River Meuse.



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## ORGANISATION TO AID U.S.-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP

Society Formed to Promote Good Relations Between Two Nations

### VISCOUNT KANEKO IS HEAD

U.S Ambassador Will Be Honorary President—Plan Membership of 250

Tokio, April 15.—The American-Japan Society held its formative meeting at the Peers' Club yesterday afternoon. Viscount Kaneko presided as temporary chairman and Mr. Hioki, former Japanese Minister to China, acted as temporary secretary.

It is intended that this new organisation shall be an active one and will work for the promotion of better relationships between Japan and the United States. The purpose of the Society, as stated in the Constitution, which was adopted at the meeting yesterday, are expressed as follows: "The promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the United States and the diffusion among the Japanese people of a more accurate knowledge of the people of the United States, their aims, ideals, arts, sciences, industries and economic condition."

Following the adoption of the Constitution, the officers of the Society were elected. The post of honorary president while it is not stated in the Constitution, it is understood will be held by the resident American Ambassador to Japan. The honorary vice presidents elected were: Prince Iyestava Tokugawa, Baron Yelichi Shibusawa, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Baron Megata, Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York and Dr. Clay MacCauley.

### Viscount Kaneko Is President

The executive officers elected were as follows: President, Viscount Kentaro Kaneko; vice presidents, Dr. Takuma Dan, and Mr. B. W. Fleisher; secretaries, Mr. Tokutaro Sakai and Mr. E. W. Frazer; treasurer, Dr. Eijiro Ono, and Mr. J. R. Geary. The foregoing officers, together with the following persons, were elected as members of the Executive Committee: Mr. Eki Hioki, Mr. Kikusaburo Fukui, Mr. Joseph E. Sharkey, Prof. J. T. Swift, Mr. Kijino Shidzuka, Mr. Seinji Ikeda, Dr. R. B. Teusler, Mr. Zenjuro Horikoshi, Mr. H. A. Ensworth, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. Sekyo Naruse, Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Mr. Nanzo Kushida, Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, Mr. Tamio Hayashi, Dr. Inazo Nitobe and Mr. Yoshio Kinoshita. Three members of this committee remain to be elected.

It was proposed to hold a banquet and a large general meeting on May 11, when the membership of the association will be extended to about 250 members. The meeting was fortunate in having the presence of Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York, who gave an account of the active and business like methods of that association as well as the work which it is doing in the United States. The two organisations will complement each other through operative work.

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## Laying Mine Fields to Protect American Coasts



LOADING A MINE

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Men of the Engineering Corps, U. S. Coast Artillery, filling a floating contact mine during mine-laying work off Fort Strong, Boston. Mine fields will be used to protect American harbors from attack by submarines. It has been discovered during the present war that it is quite as dangerous for a submarine to operate in a mine field as it is for vessels compelled to travel exclusively on the surface.

### 4 LOSE LIVES, 4 MORE ARE INJURED IN FIRE

Escape Cut Off, Are Suffocated At Windows; Brigade Has Another Busy Day

The Fire Department had another busy day, yesterday, being called out five times, including one false alarm. Three of the calls came within half-an-hour after noon.

The earliest outbreak had very serious results, a woman and three girls losing their lives, whilst two men, a girl and a boy were more or less seriously injured. Hongkew bell tower gave the signal, just after six o'clock in the morning and all stations turned out, No. 2 Company being the first to arrive at the fire, which was in two small wood-fronted houses in an alleyway off East Seward Road, near Kungping Road.

It had been a late call and the premises were already gutted, the fire having obtained a strong hold also on the two adjoining houses and the back portion of the roof of a house across the alleyway. No difficulty, however, was experienced in checking the outbreak.

The damage done to property was not great, but, when the fire had been practically extinguished, information was received that a number of persons who were supposed to have been on the premises at the time were missing. A search of the debris discovered the bodies of a woman and three small girls. A man was also so seriously burnt in escaping that he is not expected to live and one girl was injured and is detained in hospital. Two other persons were slightly injured.

Whilst a section of the Brigade were attending to this last fire, Harbour Road Police station put in an alarm for East Yuhang and Wuchow Roads. Some bedding had been alight on the first floor of No. E.A.687 Wuchow Road, a small basket shop, but had been extinguished by the inmates.

Information was received by the Brigade staff on watching duty at the Seward Road fire that there was another close by in East Seward Road and again it was found that some bedding and a portion of a partition on the first floor of No. J.809 East Seward Road had been on fire, but had been checked by the household. The Brigade staff assisted in finally extinguishing the outbreak.

Ten minutes after noon, a telephone message said there was a fire at North Hopan and Boone Roads and a station call was given. The outbreak was in a crockery shop and the inmates were dealing with the flames with buckets of water. The Brigade promptly put all danger at an end by ripping down a small portion of the ceiling.

The damage done to property was not great, but, when the fire had been practically extinguished, information was received that a number of persons who were supposed to have been on the premises at the time were missing. A search of the debris discovered the bodies of a woman and three small girls. A man was also so seriously burnt in escaping that he is not expected to live and one girl was injured and is detained in hospital. Two other persons were slightly injured.

The fire started on the ground floor of one of the two houses and spread so rapidly that the inmates sleeping above in both houses were trapped, their means of escape down the staircases being cut off. They got to the front windows and were there overcome by the smoke.

## PORTUGUESE CO. CAMPS IN TENTS AT RIFLE RANGE

Elaborate Program Following Actual War Conditions For Annual Outing

The Portuguese Co., S.V.C., marched into camp at the Rifle Range, yesterday afternoon, headed by Captain Diniz. They started from their headquarters on North Szechuan Road at 5.30, their luggage having preceded them in the morning. Over 80 per cent of the force are taking part in the exercises, which will continue up to next Monday morning.

This year's camp presents some new features, such as sleeping in tents, etc. and will be made to approach as nearly as possible the actual conditions in warfare. Twenty tents have been pitched, and the experience of quartering under them will be interesting for it is the first time that a full company of the S.V.C. has camped out in this manner.

Guest-day has been fixed for Sunday, in the afternoon, when friends and their ladies will be served with tea and other refreshments. An elaborate program of music and sports is being arranged, and the distribution of prizes to the winners in the last annual meeting will also take place.

The new Consul-General for Portugal and Madame d'Olivera have been invited to attend, and it will be the first opportunity that the volunteers will have had of welcoming them at one of their social gatherings.

The usual official banquet will be held on Sunday evening, and it is expected the military and civil commandants, as well as representatives from the other S.V.C. companies, will be present.

### SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

A score or more of enthusiastic water men, members of the Shanghai Rowing Club, dined together last evening at the Shanghai Club to discuss the rowing program for the coming season.

Mr. Wm. E. Sauer, captain of the Club, presided and was supported by Mr. H. P. D. Jones, vice-captain, Mr. Duncan M. Graham (ex-captain) and most of the Club Committee.

Certain details in connection with the preliminary arrangements incident to the scheduled Spring Regatta were settled and the function is likely to be the forerunner of several similar ones, the idea being quite a successful new departure.

Swimming men will be interested to learn that their bath is going to receive a much-needed overhaul as to its interior decoration, something more than the perfunctory spring-cleaning of former years.

The pond will be open to natalorial enthusiasts on May 1.

## ATHLETES OF 8 CITIES COMPETE HERE TODAY

Enthusiasm Grows As Date Of Great Track And Field Meet Arrives

Great enthusiasm is being shown as the time for sending a team to Japan in connection with the Far Eastern Olympic Games arrives. The preliminary meeting at the Shanghai Baptist College today is bringing a large number of competitors. The following cities are well represented: Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Changsha, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking and Shanghai. There will be some good sport especially in the finals in the afternoon, which will begin at 2 o'clock. The public is invited.

The South China team of forty-six men will come on the a.s. Shantung, arriving Monday morning. During their stay here, before leaving on Thursday, the 26th, they will meet several of the schools and colleges in basketball, volleyball and football. The Ching Chong school has a splendid volleyball team and they are going to try-out promptly at 2.30.

the strength of their team while the South China men remain in the city.

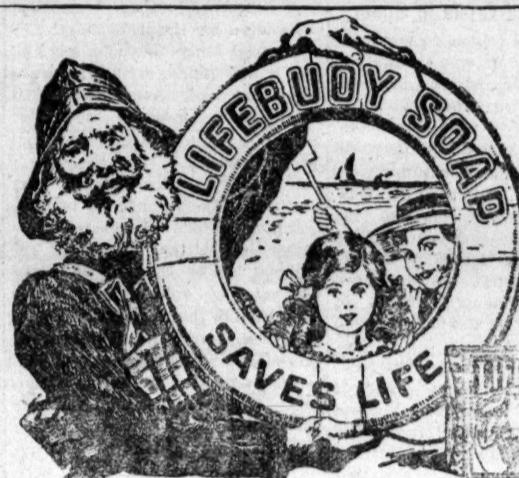
One very interesting event this afternoon will be an exhibition of the javelin throw. The javelin throw is a new event as far as the East is concerned, and will be seen for the first time. The world's record is 182 feet, but so far there has been no one in China to throw the javelin more than 140 feet. Dr. Edward Kau, China's champion shot putter and discus thrower, is on his way to Shanghai and probably will perform this afternoon.

### BASEBALL TODAY

There will be a practice game of baseball at the Race Course this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, between the U.S. Wilmington All men wishing a try-out for the local team should report promptly at 2.30.

### SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

An extraordinary general meeting was held at the Club Pavilion on the Race Course, last evening, when the new constitution and rules of the club, as per draft copies circulated among the members, were unanimously adopted.



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## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 21, 1917

## America, and Crisis in Spain

**C**ONDITIONS in Spain grow more chaotic. It was thought, in view of the astonishing success of the recent internal loan which disclosed a board of wealth in actual money so vast that the whole world was surprised, that conditions were not so bad as had been depicted. But only a few weeks ago the situation became so critical that the Government was forced to declare a state of martial law and now, according to Reuter's cable of yesterday, another Cabinet has gone by the board.

While no particulars are at hand concerning the immediate causes of the new crisis, it may be taken for granted that they are due to the war in Europe. While Spain has grown rich beyond all expectation as a result of the war a domestic situation that fairly crackles with elements of danger has gradually developed.

In the first place, all accounts agree that King Alfonso is strongly determined to maintain neutrality to the end. In the early stages of the war his people were almost a unit in upholding him in this policy. But as the war progressed the issues upon which it is being fought became clearer and the inevitable surge towards the Entente set in. On top of this came the usual intrigues of the German officials and refugees, harmful to the country of which they are guests but more harmful to their own cause. Still later came the German resumption of ruthlessness at sea and the indiscriminate sinking of Spanish ships.

But most potent of all, in this connection, was the decision of the United States to enter the war. That undoubtedly has brought about a serious if not desperate situation in Spain. The moral weight of America's decision could in a measure be estimated and discounted in advance of the event itself but the material results of it will necessarily bear more heavily upon Spain every day that she stays out of the war.

Spain's pockets may be full of money but she is short of food and short of material necessities of every description. The staples that she requires cannot be obtained in Europe and both the crop and ship situations in South America are such as almost to preclude hope of succor from that quarter.

Now that the United States is definitely and whole-heartedly in the war on the side of the Allies that country will turn a more or less deaf ear to appeals from neutral countries. America's chief concern will be for her Allies. Already the news indicates that she is taking a firm hold on her export problem, which is a serious one, not only for the Allies, but for America herself. Spain is only one of a number of neutral countries which look to Uncle Sam for the necessities of life. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland also will feel the pinch. America will do the best she can by all of them, of course but this will be done in consultation with the Allies. The Allies will be supplied first. Of the countries named, Spain probably is the hardest hit and we should say that her quickest, safest and best road to a solution of her problem lies in an immediate declaration of war on Germany. This is a course sharply indicated to her by every moral and material factor in the present world situation. Alfonso is clever and he is popular with his people but he will be playing with fire if he procrastinates now. The time for Spain's great decision has come.

## Trial By Ordeal in England

(New York Sun)

**T**HE most amazing incident which has occurred in an English court in many years happened last week in the trial of the conspirators charged with having plotted to murder the Prime Minister and Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the British War Council, by the

use of strichnine and the tropical arrow poison known as curare or woarara. Three of the defendants—two women and one man—were convicted and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude; the fourth, a young woman, was acquitted.

The defendants were represented by a barrister of East Indian birth named Riza. Toward the close of the case, when it appeared that the prosecution was not to call a certain witness, Mr. Riza addressed the court and to the surprise of all present demanded that there should be accorded to the defendants a trial by ordeal.

In the account of the proceedings we are told that the presiding Judge was puzzled—and no wonder. He suggested that trial by ordeal had been abolished and asked Mr. Riza whether he seriously proposed that the accused ladies should walk over hot ploughshares in order to prove their innocence. "I do," responded the counsel for the defendants.

The trial Judge thereupon told him that it was useless to submit such a suggestion and intimated that it could not be proposed seriously; but the Indian barrister insisted that he was serious.

It would be difficult to find any support for the astonishing proposition thus put forward. The principal authorities on the history of the criminal law of England all agree that trial by ordeal was abolished some time in the thirteenth century. Of course there is no doubt that it existed and was often practised both before and after the Norman conquest; but it fell into disuse in the course of the thirteenth century, probably in consequence of the decrees of the Lateran Council of 1215.

In the poison conspiracy case it is evident that the Judge thought counsel had in mind the ordeal which consisted in walking barefoot over red hot ploughshares. The more common form, however, was the ordeal of hot water. Fortunately, detailed accounts of the manner in which this ceremony was conducted have come down to us. They are summarised by Mr. Pike as follows:

"When the test was to be applied the prisoner was conducted into the church. The spectators were divided into two lines, in which the numbers were equal. One line was ranged on one side of the church, the other on the other, one representing nominally the friends of the accused, the other the friends of the accuser. Between them, in the center of the church, blazed the fire which was to purge or to blacken. All who were present were expected to be fasting and in a state of chastity. The priest passed up and down, sprinkling each with holy water, giving each holy water to taste. To each he offered the Book of the Word, and the Holy Rood, to kiss. Meanwhile the vessel of ordeal, filled with water, had been set over the fire. Four arbiters, two chosen from either side, pronounced in due time that the water boiled—the hour was come. The rest of the congregation, who had hitherto preserved a solemn silence, now joined in praying to Almighty God that He would make known His will in the issue. The accused advanced to the place of trial, his arm and hand swathed in fold upon fold of cloth or linen. At the bottom of the vessel, at elbow depth, was a stone. This he had to smite away unscathed himself, if he could, when perhaps he was half blinded by the smoke from the burning wood, by the steam from the seething caldron, and by the fears which must have oppressed him, whether innocent or guilty."

Three days later the bandages were removed from the hand and arm. If the flesh was unharmed the accused was acquitted, but any trace of the scald doomed him to punishment, which was usually death.

As late as the sixteenth century poisoners in England were liable to be boiled to death; and if the public prosecutor in the case tried in London had suggested that this punishment be inflicted upon the defendants it would have been just as sensible as was the contention of their counsel that they were entitled to a trial by ordeal. In 1539 a cook employed in the palace of the Bishop of Rochester threw some poison into a porridge which killed two of the household and injured many others; and the offender is said to have been publicly boiled to death at Smithfield.

The English law of the present day is devoid of the savagery and superstition of the past; and the trial to which we have referred illustrates how fairly and impartially justice is administered in that country even in the midst of an all absorbing war.

## Joy Riding At The Front With G. B. Shaw

Mr. George Bernard Shaw visited the British front last month on the invitation of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. The following is one of a series of articles which Mr. Shaw has written for the London Daily Chronicle giving his impressions and describing his experiences.

By George Bernard Shaw

Not long before the war, I was returning from Germany through the Vosges, not tied to time in any way, and pleasing myself as to my route. I took Domremy on my way for the sake of St. Joan of Arc, and Rethim for the sake of its dateless unique French sculpture, especially a Virgin whom I intended some day to put into a play. I spent an evening in a French garrison town, and reflected, not for the first time (for my tour had taken me through Toul and its warlike frontier region at its outset), on the combination of hard beaten efficiency, and sudden readiness and dangerousness, with an extraordinary recklessness of everything else, including appearances, exhibited by the France army in peace-time. They never brushed their clothes; they never cleaned their horses or their wagons or their guns. They said that a Frenchman is never clean and always ready, implying unmistakably that an Englishman is always clean and never ready. I compared them with the endless column of German soldiers I had seen not long before one morning in Trier (Treves) flowing down the street to sentimental German tune in a march that was almost a dance, so prettily they swung their bodies to it.

## National Conventions

The national convention is that the Frenchman is a born dancer, and the German a stiffened, over-drilled ramrod-swallowing; but here was the German, willowy and musical and the Frenchman brusque, contemptuous of the graces, doing everything with a jerk and a snap, as if there were nothing in the world to be considered except getting it done. I judged, as it now seems rightly, that the Frenchman would be a very formidable fighter. And I thought it a pity that the German should be soldiering, which was evidently not his line, though I thought that he, too, would be devoted and difficult to conquer. As for ourselves, I could not think about us at all. We are so outrageously thoughtless that we defy thought. We should have been working as hard at our military business as the French and Germans were; but we would not listen to a word about them, and were quite content to take frightful chances. We have had our usual luck with them; but we have not deserved it from the military point of view, and, indeed have not got off without paying dearly for our laziness.

At Ypres it occurred to me that I had never seen Ypres, and that I had a Belgian triptych in my pocket. So, instead of making straight for Boulogne, I turned north, through Ham, Bapaume, Arras, Lille and Ypres, little knowing that it was my last chance of seeing them as they were. I found Arras a Spanish town, dating from the days of Alva, with a Little Square that made me wonder how big the Great Square could be if this was indeed the little one. Its facades, made up of rows of ornamental gable-ends, were unlike anything else in France that I had seen; and though its cathedral was pseudo-classical in the Renaissance manner, which is a trifle better than the eighteenth century or Dublin manner, there was a mediaeval town hall.

Ypres was altogether charming. As I emerged from the Vlamingteghe road and saw the Cloth Hall, it was noon of a fine and pleasant day, and the carillon was ringing out a delightful tune in a way that would have delighted Couperin. It was Flemish in its gaiety and French in its brilliancy of tone and elegance of execution. I stopped the car and listened, quite enchanted until it was over. Then I went to the Hotel de la Chateletelle in the Great Square at the east end of the Cloth Hall, and had my déjeuner, followed by the usual argument with the hostess, who supposed that I was a vegetarian for the sake of economy, and had reduced her table d'hôte price accordingly. When I had convinced her that I was a millionaire giving extra trouble and prepared to pay on that basis, we parted in high good humor; and, after seeing the cathedral, I made my way round by Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais to Boulogne, willing the last evening stretch of the journey by inventing a play on the Rodin theme of "The Burghers of Calais," which, like the play about the Rheims Virgin, I have never written down, and perhaps never will. It was a very agreeable day, and left me with a very pleasant memory of Ypres.

A man lying by the roadside today was not a tramp taking a siesta, but a gentleman who had lost his head.

There was no Belgian carillon, but plenty of German music: an imposing orchestration in which all the instruments were instruments of percussion. I cannot honestly say I dislike it: the big drum always excites me, I was not yet in town; but I was unmistakably in the Ypres salient; and the Boche was "sending them over" as persistently as the gentleman next door to Mr. Nickleby sent cucumbers and marrow over the garden wall. I was reminded of him by the fact that in the whole countryside there was an extraordinary prevalence of gas and gaieties. Boom! Whizzzzz! Boom! Whizzzzz! Boom! whizzzzz—all fortissimo diminuendo; then, crescendo molto subito, Whizzzzz-tang clatter, in such a bang and clatter had the Boche on the warpath mocked by the gentleman by the roadside lost his head. Well, in time of peace he might have lost it much more painfully and mischievously. There are worse ways of ending one's walk of life.

Stimulated by the orchestration, the car develops an extra 10 h.p., and presently I am again in Ypres. Its houses are standing like the villas and farmhouses; but like them, have no roofs, no floors, nothing but shelter against shrapnel, the Germans having with exemplary perseverance converted a city of comfortable homes for friendly people into effective cover for any troops that may fit at any time to use the town for anti-German military proceedings. Thus is the Boche on the warpath mocked by the demon of the Unintended, who has a glorious time of it when the drums begin to beat. Everything is arranged at the front with military precision and order; but nothing ever happens as it was arranged. Out of a hundred orders, forty-nine are "Wash out," the poetic formula which cancels. Even the visitor is soon shaken out of his civilian routine of order and punctuality. In the morning the captain proposes: in the afternoon the general disposes—mostly by a very agreeable invitation, which is joyfully treated as an order.

## Why The Guns Ceased

Ypres, then, defended and done in as to its hearths, its floors, its roofs, and its domestic amenities, still rears its walls undaunted in the sky, and still provokes the German artillery to "send over" and give an interest to a tour of its streets that was lacking in the happy season of the noonday carillon. An aeroplane flew across above me: a British aeroplane (as it happened, I did not see a single Boche in the air during my eight day visit); and presently the sky about him flowered into puff-balls. He sailed on triumphantly; and I had an extraordinary lapse of patriotism, and indeed of decency, when the puff-balls and the bang-bang of the aircraft guns stopped, apparently discouraged. For, getting that the warrior in the sky might easily be one of my own personal friends, I demanded why the guns did not keep it up. It seemed to me intolerably perfidious of them to give in so soon. It was explained to me that the guns would have to be relaid to bring them on a target that was travelling at a hundred miles an hour. As a person of my intelligence ought to have known this without having to be told, I was somewhat abashed, and also a little horrified on reflection by the discovery of myself in the character I have so often reproached; that of a sportsman.

My guide took no interest in the artillery beyond enabling me to circumvent certain persons whose duty it was to keep people out of the more dangerous parts of the town, and in risking on full speed across the square and past the shattered tower and twenty or thirty yards' sample of facade that was once the Cloth Hall. It was a gigantic officer, an Irishman of the south, fascinated by the historic interest of Ypres, apparently knowing every stone of it, and not giving a dump for the bombardment except as an additional chapter in that history. He took me up to a pinnacle and showed me Ypres beneath me as if it were all the kingdoms of the earth. "Go flat on your face if anything comes over," he remarked. In my youth I had learnt, by sedulously imitating the pantaloons in the harlequinades, to drop flat on my face instinctively, and to produce the illusion of being picked up neatly by the slack of my trousers and set on my feet again. I had a wild hope that Brer Boche would send over something and give me an excuse for exhibiting this accomplishment to my new friend. But nothing came over just then; and I left Ypres with my dignity unimpaired.

## Into A Duller World

When the car had left the town far behind, and I took the collar studs out of my ears and exchanged the helmet of Mambrino for a golfing cap, I found the world suddenly duller. From this I infer that Ypres and its orchestra had been rather exciting, though I had not noticed it at the time.

At Arras I will say little, except that, in my opinion, it has not been bombarded worth a cent: I should have done it better myself. The cathedral, a copy of a copy, has been treated precisely as I should have treated it. I like it better as a ruin than I did when it was intact. The Town Hall, like the Cloth Hall, is now only a subject of gentle regret; and the houses round it are a sample of what might have happened to the whole town if the Boches had thought it worth some more ammunition. The Little Square is very handsomely knocked about; much more so than the Great Square; but their design is still clear, and most of their gable-ends are intact. They can be restored without difficulty. Those who have seen the Somme front hardly notice the damage. A Gas Alert was conspicuously announced; but nothing in that line happened, except that I talked a great deal to Mr. Special Correspondent Tomlinson, who came round with me.

From St. Eloi, Philip Gibbs and I surveyed the battlefields of the Vimy Ridge. It was a landscape like any other landscape. The silence of the cold winter evening after sunset was threatened rather than broken by the boomings of the guns that never cease now in this devoutly devout countryside. A solitary shell burst in Neuville St. Vaast. Gibbs, a man of fine Irvingesque melancholy, seemed to meditate on the Ruin of Empires, but was probably reflecting on the chances of our being frozen during the journey back to our quarters. We were. The poles have no jerrys for me now. But my spirits always rise as the thermometer falls below freezing. Snow is beautiful to me; I hate mud, of which I did not encounter a single gob; and I am none the worse for my freezings.

The Somme front in the snow and brilliant sunshine was magnificent. The irony of the signposts was immense. "To Maurepas" and there was no Maurepas. "To Contalmaison;" and there was no Contalmaison. "To Pozières," and there was no Pozières. I went to the windmill of Pozières, and saw a little mound on which the windmill must have stood. Trones Wood was a coconut shy with no coconuts on the sticks; our guns had scooped all that the other fellow's guns had left. On the road to Ypres the trees had stood, an unbroken Old Guard lining the road, with hardly a gap in their ranks. But here! With every limb shot to bits, beheaded, halved, cut off at the shins, torn out of the earth and flung prostrate, these woods seemed to scud with bare poles or broken jury-masts before the wind as capitated, all their rigging blown and shot away. Of houses, except in one strangely-spared place, not a trace. And I knew from what I had seen in Ypres that this meant that almost every square yard of brick had received a separate smashing hit. As to the ground, you cannot find enough flat earth in a square mile to play marbles on. The moon, seen through a telescope, or a slice of Gruyere cheese, is as it were a tennis lawn by comparison. From the small pit made by the funny little Stokes gun that spits out shells as fast as you drop them in, to the dew-pond made by the medium trench mortar, culminating in the incredible crater made by the submarine mine, the land is humped and hollowed controllingly everywhere. Such ploughing and harrowing was never seen before on earth. Compared to this, Arras is a knockabout joke, and Ypres a rough-and-ready conversion of buildings to military purposes. Napoleon, or any other condottiere of the piffing past, might have done as much to them. But here the British hurricane has swept away and delved up what the German typhoon had left. The land, caught "between the pass and fell incensed points of mighty opposites," has flung everything their hands burdened it with into their teeth in fragments; taken patiently the print of their elephantine footprints; and swallowed and made dust of their bravest by the right of their common mother, the Earth.

I spent a week in the survey of all this ruin, with the booming and whizzing of its unrelenting progress continually in my ears. And I am bound to state plainly, as a simple fact to be exploited by devils or angels, according to its true nature, that I enjoyed myself enormously and continuously, in spite of exposures and temperatures, that finally gave me my first taste of frostbite.

I shall recur presently to this diabolical phenomenon, but not immediately: I have first to say something about the technique of war.

## A Jewish Tribute to the Late

Mr. A. C. Hunter

A Jewish resident of Shanghai sends us the following tribute in memory of the late Mr. A. C. Hunter:

The sad news of the death of Mr. A. C. Hunter published in your last issue will be keenly regretted by all who knew him during his long stay in Shanghai, and none more so than by members of the local Jewish community. A great heart, overflowing with love of God and humanity, has stopped beating; a noble mind richly endowed with knowledge has ceased to exist.

Ruskin somewhere said that "the test of a truly great man is his humanity" and judged by this standard Mr. Hunter was truly great. I well remember how kind hearted and generous he was ever disposed towards all who needed his help and benefactions. When an appeal for the relief of the massacred Jews at Kishinoff was issued by the local Zionist Association, in 1905, he was the first Christian to send his cheque to the Association accompanied with a letter expressing his sympathy with the sufferings of the Jews in Russia.

William Penn once said:—"I expect to pass through this world but once. If there is any kindness or any good thing that I can do for my fellow-beings let me do it now. I shall pass this way but once." I believe this was the motto of Mr.

away and will be missed by many who knew him, and those who knew him, knew him more for his good and charitable deeds than anything else. He was a brother to love and a friend to admire. He was a man "dowered with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, the love of love." His heart was human and humane. He was modest and unassuming and just and upright.

In his death Shanghai has lost one of her great men, great not in amassing millions of yellow metals for his own selfish ends, but great in placing the warm kiss of human sympathy upon the pallid lips of misery, great in drawing away the wolves of want and the fleas of care from the lives of others.

On his new made grave we may well place a garland of gratitude and the wreath of laurel:

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By George McManus



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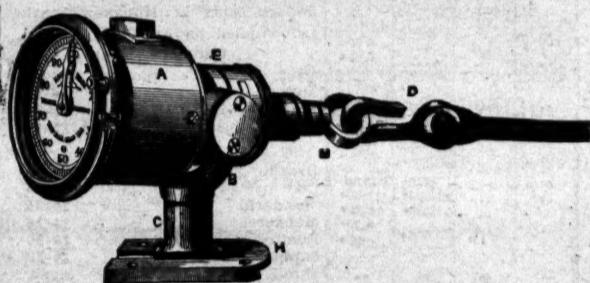
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## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## When Drink Goes, So Do Other Evils

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

When some of our more progressive and far-seeing manufacturers began recently to give their employees shorter hours and at the same time more pay their more conservative brethren thought that ruin and desolation would fall upon the land. According to their mathematical reasonings, employees were not humans, but machines; if they worked for a shorter time each day their wages should be correspondingly reduced, not increased; and, moreover, if they got hold of any more money than was absolutely needed for a bread-and-butter existence they would immediately spend it in riotous living. This was a plaus and consoling

thought to the old-type manufacturer and justified him in making a man work ten hours a day for \$2. However, the working power of a man cannot be figured out quite accurately; and the output of the progressive factories has been increased to an almost incredible degree. As to their spending money foolishly, the cities where most of the factories have an eight-hour day with good pay have become the most attractive markets in the United States for good, solid, non-speculative bonds, both municipal and commercial, which is certainly a compliment to the working classes of this country.

## The Munition Markers

An equally clear and perhaps more unexpected demonstration can be had upon the streets in the towns of villages in which have sprung up the great war munition factories. As these huge establishments have grown up like mushrooms over night, springing from 500 to 600 employees to 15,000 or 20,000 within eight or nine months, with a reputation for paying high wages, not merely for skill, but also for extra hazards, there enforce new records of drunkenness from all over the country and the ends of the earth as well, one would here be justified in expecting to see the evil effects of sudden high wages and short hours in their greatest degree.

And for a time, in the beginning, there was a certain amount of disorder and confusion, but this was almost solely due to the hundreds and thou-

sands of drifters and casuals, who flocked into the places, drawn by the imaginary lure of light work and high wages, chiefly for the willingness to take the risk of being blown up at frequent intervals. But as soon as they discovered their mistake and it gradually bore in upon them that what was really needed was not merely reckless courage, but steady-handed, clear-headed, high-class skilled work at high-class wages, this sort of scum blew off and drifted away and the pot settled down to boil in sober earnest.

The type of worker, either man or woman, who is capable of doing this class of work, of turning out the output required with the self-control and intelligence required to protect himself and others from the heavy risks of carelessness, is a type of man who is too much intelligent to say nothing of ambition and self-respect, not merely to get drunk, but even to waste much of his brain-won money or lower his efficiency by drinking even in moderation.

Whatever the explanation, the facts speak for themselves. An evening walk of over an hour up and down the streets of two of these factory towns, Basingstoke and Farnham, will reveal along the principal streets, but across the side streets and even some of the alleys and round by the railroad tracks and the waterfront, resulted in the discovery, in one case, of just one man who was clearly and unmistakably under the influence of liquor, although there were several others who were suspiciously cheerful and talkative. They were perfectly good-natured and well-behaved, and in the other place, of seven clearly "exhilarated" individuals, but this was on the night of election day.

## Now Go To The Movies

In no place, save perhaps anything approaching a crowd outside of any of the saloons, the nearest to it being eight loafers on one saloon corner; not in any of the five or six saloons looked into was there a reasonably full line at the bar. But the moving picture shows, of which there were literally dozens, were crammed to the doors and stood waiting clear out to the sidewalk and down the streets. The restaurants and ice cream parlors and soda fountains and candy stores and groceries and clothing stores and jewelry stores were driving a land office business; and everybody was well-dressed, with new and vivid colored ties and clean shirts of all the hues of the rainbow; and the popular style in shoes, judging

from the displays with price marks in the windows, was from \$5 to \$7.

Incidentally, in one of the towns where this aspect of the situation was carefully noted, although eight-tenths of the crowds on the streets were men and over half of them young men with plenty of money to spend, prostitutes and women of questionable class were surprisingly few, in fact, positively conspicuous by their absence.

Get rid of drink and you get rid of half the so-called social evil at one stroke. Most men get drunk first and then start in to "see the town" after-

ward. Anyone who has had practical experience upon vice commissions would have little difficulty in understanding why. They must be pretty drunk to tackle the proposition or to imagine that they are going to enjoy themselves in the gang that they find in the Red Light district. Give men intelligent, interesting work under decent conditions and urban such women that they can preserve their self-respect and take an intelligent interest and enjoyment in life and they rise in the moral scale just as rapidly and surely as they will in the intellectual and financial.



The Paint with the largest sale in China

## "Cygnete" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.

"Cygnete" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.



Wilkinson, Heywood &amp; Clark, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

## Borden's "Eagle" Brand Milk

Has been extensively used for over sixty years throughout the World

THE BEST  
FOOD  
for



INFANTS  
and  
CHILDREN

For sale by all dealers,

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,  
AGENTS.



## Dr. John Goddard

## Optician

Refracting  
and  
Manufacturing

## Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals  
Sun Glasses  
in  
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.  
36, Nanking Road

## ARTISTIC GAS FIRES

Our Gas Fires are a happy combination of the three essentials:-

EFFECTIVE RADIATION.

EFFECTIVE VENTILATION.

EFFECTIVE APPEARANCE.

HIRE 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office,  
5 Thibet Road,Showroom.  
29 Nanking Road.

# Getzbest

GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

MAMMOTH WHITE  
ASPARAGUS

There is no waste. You can eat the entire spear.

OBtainable from All Dealers



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BEJAMINN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Banks	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$665.
Chartered .....	£59 10s.
R. 250	Tls. 6.05.
Cathay, ordy. ....	Tls. 5.05 B.
Cathay, pref. ....	
Marine Insurances	
Canton. ....	Tls. 375.
North China. ....	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton. ....	\$945.
Yangtze. ....	Tls. 230 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire. ....	\$155 B.
Hongkong Fire. ....	Tls. 332½ B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def. ....	"Shell". ....
Shanghai Tug (o). ....	107 s.
Shanghai Tug (t). ....	Tls. 16½.
Kochien. ....	Tls. 35.
Mining	
Kaiping. ....	Tls. 9.00.
Oriental Cons. ....	27 6.
Philippine. ....	Tls. 0.80.
Raub. ....	\$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock. ....	\$124 B.
Shanghai Dock. ....	Tls. 90 B.
New Eng. Works. ....	Tls. 12 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf. ....	Tls. 72 B.
Hongkong Wharf. ....	Tls. 81½ B.
Inns and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land. ....	Tls. 84½ B.
China Land. ....	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land. ....	Tls. 51 B.
Weihaiwei Land. ....	Tls. 3.
Central Stores. ....	\$8 B.
China Realty (ord). ....	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref). ....	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo. ....	Tls. 150 B.
E-wo Pref. ....	Tls. 105.
International. ....	Tls. 80 B.
International Pref. ....	Tls. 68.
Lao-kung-mow. ....	Tls. 65 B.
Oriental. ....	Tls. 44.
Shanghai Cotton. ....	Tls. 120 B.
Kung Yik. ....	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo. ....	Tls. 520 Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ....	Tls. 101.
Industries	
Butler Tile. ....	Tls. 23.
China Sugar. ....	\$114.
Green Island. ....	Tls. 8½ S.
Langkawi. ....	Tls. 18 E.
Major Bros. ....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra. ....	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz. ....	\$17 c.d. B.
Llewellyn. ....	\$60.
Lane, Crawford. ....	\$97 B.
Moutrie. ....	\$35.
Watson. ....	\$6½ Sa.
Weeks. ....	\$17½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma. ....	Tls. 11½ B.
Amherst. ....	Tls. 105 S.
Anglo-Java. ....	Tls. 10.20 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch. ....	Tls. 5.05.
Ayer Tawah. ....	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1913. ....	Tls. 1.45 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang. ....	Tls. 4½.
Bute. ....	Tls. 1½.
Chemor United. ....	Tls. 1.45.
Chempedak. ....	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng. ....	Tls. 2.90.
Consolidated. ....	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion. ....	Tls. 11½ B.
Gulu Kalumpang. ....	Tls. 7.90.
Java Consolidated. ....	Tls. 20½ Sa.
Kamunting. ....	Tls. 6½ Sa.
Kapala. ....	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang. ....	Tls. 28.
Karan. ....	Tls. 13 B.
Kota Bahroes. ....	Tls. 9½ Sa.
Kroewek Java. ....	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang. ....	Tls. 13½ B.
Pengkalan Durian. ....	Tls. 10 B.
Permata. ....	Tls. 3½.
Repath. ....	Tls. 1½.
Samagagas. ....	Tls. 1.05.
Seeke. ....	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu. ....	Tls. 1.55.
Senawang. ....	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Klebang. ....	Tls. 1 Sa.
Shanghai Malay. ....	Tls. 7 B.
Shai Malay-pref. ....	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang. ....	Tls. 18½ B.
Sungka. ....	Tls. 1½.
Sungei Duri. ....	Tls. 10½ B.
Sua Manggis. ....	Tls. 6½ B.
Shai Kalantan. ....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban. ....	Tls. 0.96.
Talping. ....	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah. ....	Tls. 1.12½ Sa.
Tebong. ....	Tls. 20½ B.
Uloer. ....	Tls. 2.60 B.
Zisngbe. ....	Tls. 5.90 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber. ....	Tls. 110.
Culty Dairy. ....	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb. ....	2
Shanghai Trams. ....	Tls. 75 S.
Shanghai Gas. ....	Tls. 25 Sa.
Horse Bazaar. ....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury. ....	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone. ....	Tls. 84 B.
Shai Waterworks. ....	Tls. 235 B.
S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.	

FOR

## LAND SURVEYING

Of Any Description

SEE THE

## CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

18 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

benjamin &amp; potts, 8 jinkee road

Telephone No. 298.

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms. Separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms. Separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 20, 1917.

## Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

G. \$1.00 @ 84½ = Tls. 1.18 @

72.4 = Mex. \$1.63

Mex. Dollars. Market rate. ....

72.1

Shai Gold Bars. 978 touch. ....

14½

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3½% = Tls. 5.74

Exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$ 7.93

Peking Bar. ....

293

Native Interest. ....

.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver. ....

37½d.

Bank Rate of Discount. ....

5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s. .... %

4 m-s. .... %

6 m-s. .... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex., Paris on London. Fr. 27.18

Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476½

Consorts. ....

—

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, April 13.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c. ....

Demand 3-6½%

India (nominal) T.T. 258

Paris. .... T.T. 476

Demand 476½

New York. .... G. \$4.76½

Bar Silver (Spot). .... 36½d.

Bank of England Rate of

Discount. .... 5%

Market rate of Discount. ....

Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. 26.50d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde

Demand 10.90d.

Plantation Mid-American Spot. ....

Rubber April

(pa.d.) .... 38.00d.

Indian Tea. .... 14½d.

Ceylon Tea. .... 14½d.

London. .... 3-7½

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

### Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,800,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

**Head Office:** 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

**Court of Directors:**

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peiping Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

**Shanghai Branch,** 18 The Bund.

Deposits granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

### BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

**Succursales et Agences:**

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

**Bankers:**

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

### Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

**President:**

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

**Bankers:**

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver 18,500,000

\$23,500,000  
Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

**Head Office:** HONGKONG

**Court of Directors:**

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman]

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

E. V. D. Darr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

**Chief Manager:**

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manilla Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iloilo Yokohama

**London Bankers:**

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

**Shanghai Branch:** 12, The Bund.

**Sub-Agency:** 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

### Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.  
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund 24,000,000 Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

**Bankers:**

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau

(Chendz) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen o-a)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI.

Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China

and Japan

**Capital Subscribed** Yen 48,000,000  
**Capital Paid-up** .. \$30,000,000  
**Reserve Fund** .. 20,800,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Branches and Agencies

Antungshin London Port Arthur

Bombay LiaoYang S. Francisco

Calcutta Loo Angeles Singapore

Chanchun Lyons Sydney

Dalny Mukden Sianfu

Hankow Nagasaki Tieling

Harbin Newchwang Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokyo

Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

### The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

**Authorised Capital** \$60,000,000

**Paid-up Capital** \$10,000,000

**Reserve Fund** \$23,500,000

**Head Office:** PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

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# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	8.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
May 3	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 21	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe via Moji	Kyushu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	B. V. F.
.. 28	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakutsu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 3	..	Kobe	Kotori maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 3	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	..	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 2	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	8.00 P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	8.30	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	..	Hongkong	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	..	21.00 Tientsin	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Onowa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 21	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Wentang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Anping	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	..	4.00 Ningpo	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	..	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	..	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 24	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	1.00	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 26	..	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	..	D.L. Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	..	D.L. Hongkong	Fanama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	8.00 A.M.	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sein	Shenking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	..	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 22	10.30	Tientsin & Newchwang	Klukiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangtang	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 22	..	A.M. Chefoo & T'sein	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 22	..	D.L. Antung	Sungklang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	..	D.L. Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sein	Esang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	..	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sein	Shunten	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	..	9.00 T'sein & Dainy via Tsingtao	Keeling maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 25	..	Dainy	Sakai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 25	..	9.00 Tsingtao	Shioyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 25	..	D.L. Hailow	Hankow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	..	.. do	Kameo	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	8.03	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	B. V. F.
.. 27	2.0	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

### FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	noon	Wuhu, Hankow & Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Slanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Tafoa maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Chingtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tsunghing	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Loengwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Talei maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Luensi	Br.	B. & S.

### Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 20	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.C.	NSCW
.. 21	M.N.	Wenchow	660	Br.	WTW	
.. 20	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
.. 20	Wenchow	Kwangtah	1228	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	WTW
.. 20	Tsingtao	Otowa maru	1478	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
.. 20	Foochow	Otowa maru	621	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
.. 20	Hongkong	Wingsang	151	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 20	Hankow	Shangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
.. 20	Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
.. 20	Newchwang	Irene	898	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW

### Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 20	Chetoo, Tientsin	Hainfeng	1200	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.
.. 21	M.N.	Tachi maru	1848	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	270	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 2	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.C.

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth



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**SHIPPING**
**N.Y.K.**
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
**(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)**

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

**EUROPEAN LINE.**

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

**Tons**

HIRANO MARU	16,000	May 2
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	May 5
KAGA MARU	12,500	May 13

**AMERICAN LINE.**

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai	June 13, 1917

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)**

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	April 24
HAKUJI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	April 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	May 1
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	May 5

**KOBE TO SEATTLE.**

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo	May 4
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**SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)**

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito	April 26, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu	May 3

**FOR JAPAN.**

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon	May 3
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6

**FOR HONGKONG.**

AWA MARU	12,500	April 21, 1917
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**AUSTRALIAN LINE.**

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.	
AKI MARU	12,500
TANGO MARU	14,000
NIKKO MARU	10,000

Leave Hongkong.	
AKI MARU	12,500
TANGO MARU	14,000
NIKKO MARU	10,000

Leave Hongkong.	
AKI MARU	12,500
TANGO MARU	14,000
NIKKO MARU	10,000

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

**BOMBAY LINE.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.**

Important Section in Between the Far East  
the Overland Route and Europe


SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are up to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondal (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo and Express Trains between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets. Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook &amp; Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resebeureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.  
DAIREN,  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.,  
Al. and Lieber's.  
Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu."

**NEW LAID EGGS**

Laid by various kinds of foreign hens can only be ordered from the  
**KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM**  
Chun Hsin Road (just opposite the S. N. Railway Station).

\$1.00 for 35

Apply to  
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
for particulars of all kinds of  
**SWEDISH PAPER**
**American Women Preparing for Grim Side of War**


ENROLLING RED CROSS NURSES

**ITALIAN RED CROSS**

Donations received from March 15 to date:

Tls. Lire.

Sig. L. Camera (post-cards)	\$ 10.00
Sig. P. Pezzini, Swatow	10.00
Cav. E. Denevri	50.00
Italian War Relief Fund Committee	209.55
Balanced from last month	1.70
Consolidated Rubber Estates, Ltd.	500

Total received \$281.25 185 Remitted to Headquarters in Rome through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

1 D/D on London of £24.12.10 @ exch. 3/5 13/10 and 71.9 = \$196.70.

1 D/D on London of £10.14.4 @ exch. 3/5 13/10 and 71.9 = \$84.55.

1 D/D on London of £87.2.2 @ exch. 3/5 13/10 = £185.

1 Cheque on Milan Lire 185.

Shanghai, April 20, 1917.

II Delegates  
M. DENEVRI

Tuckow

and

Tsching

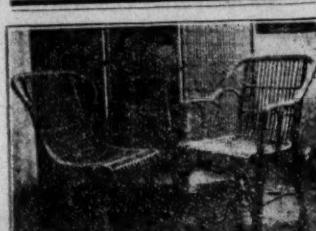
Kuichang

and

Tsching

Kuichang&lt;/div

# Business and Official Notices



## BILL SMITH

*Bill Smith was a fireman, with brass boots and hat. And when called to a fire in somebody's flat, Took four sips or Crawford's when first he arrives; Climbs a thousand-foot ladder and saves forty lives.*



CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS THE MOST PALATABLE SOOTH ON THE CHINA MARKET

Ask Bill

GARNER, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

**Sun Ling & Co.**  
Manufacturers and exporters of RATTAN AND WICKERWORK of all descriptions. Special designs made up at short notice. Design Books kept at the only address below.

SUN LING & CO.  
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13433



## Early Bird Specials!

Middays.....	\$2.25
Tennis Skirts.....	1.50
Corsets.....	2.90
Canvas Shoes.....	2.50
Girls' Rain Caps.....	2.50
Boys' Rain Coats.....	3.50
Boys' Shirts.....	75 cts.
Net Curtains yd.....	55 cts.

at

**CANTOROVITCH'S**  
103 Broadway

## NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

**Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjung Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12390

## NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

**Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 6th April, 1917.

13279

## NOTICE

BY mutual consent the interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry James Clark in our firm ceased on the 14th April, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

REFERRING to the above, I have this day established myself as a Stock, Share and General Broker.

HENRY J. CLARK,  
3 Kiukiang Road (2nd Floor).  
Cable Address "Taiping."  
Telephone No. 489.

Shanghai, 16th April, 1917.

13511 A 22

## Alma Estates, Limited

THE Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of FIVE per cent (being Forty-five taels per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 30th April, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 17th April, 1917.

13524

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 135-A, Szechuan Road. Phone No. 1647.

13332

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the joy it will give her on your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.  
Price Prepaid \$4.25  
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,  
Chungking, West China.

13511 A 22

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS

**YALE** HARDWARE

COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

**KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.**

IMPORTERS OF

**AMERICAN PRODUCTS**

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## Bank of Communications

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business beginning on and from the 30th of April, 1917. (Lunar calendar, the tenth day of the Third Moon, 6th year of Republic of China).

On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by branches at Nanking, Soochow, Pukow, Wuhsieh, Yangchow, Hsucow, Chinkiang, Tsinkiangpu, Hangchow, and Ningpo, will be accepted in both Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full at this office and at the offices above mentioned.

Bank of Communications,  
CHAO CHING HUA,  
Manager.  
Shanghai, April 20, 1917.

13544

## Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of this Company has been changed to "The Shanghai Hotels, Limited," and that the Company will henceforth trade under and be known by that name.

By Order of the Board,  
E. BURROWS,  
Secretary.  
Shanghai, April 18, 1917.

13557

## The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary Annual General Meeting will be held at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, the 30th April, 1917, at the offices of the Secretaries & General Managers, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1916, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MEYER & MEASOR,  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 16th April, 1917.

13515

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 135-A, Szechuan Road. Phone No. 1647.

13332

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.  
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4:30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 16th, to Wednesday, the 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
CHINA REALTY CO. LTD.  
Secretaries & General Manager

12426

Proprietor, Yeh Mel-ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description  
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always  
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE CHEE HSIN CEMENT CO., LTD.

We have also Black Dye in stock.  
Trade Mark Zanz Kun (象鼻牌)  
at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-68 North Soochow Road.

Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971  
Tel. Pri. office No. 4288

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to delay in arrival of equipment no new Telephone connections can be made at present. Applicants will be posted in a book kept for that purpose and will be supplied with the service as disconnections or arrival of new plant will permit.

Subscribers wishing to move their instruments from one place to another will be attended to as usual.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GUSTAF L. OBERG,  
Secretary & General Manager.  
Shanghai, 19th April, 1917.

13552

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sungei Rubber Estate, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AT a Meeting of Directors held on the 20th April, 1917, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share to be paid on and after the 14th May, 1917, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 12th May, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MEYER & MEASOR,  
General Managers & Secretaries.  
20th April, 1917.

13558

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

With reference to the recommendation of Shareholders that a further issue of 6,000 shares (one new share for every two old shares) at Tls. 50 per share should be made at a favourable time NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd April to 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.  
Secretaries & Managers.  
Shanghai, 16th April, 1917.

13515

SAM JOE & CO.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1917, and transacting other ordinary business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 24th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917.

13467

THE SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1917, and transacting other ordinary business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 24th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917.

13450

TRANSLATORS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 150 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising

will be found on  
Page 9

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Portuguese or Eurasian nurse or governess to take charge of child, 5 years of age. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

13